## DISEASES

Spread by Animals-A Long Array-A Chapter for Sanitarians to Read and Ponder-Can Horses and Dogs and Cats be Quarantined-If so, How?

The National Board of Health Must Turn This Matter Over to a Veterinary Committee-We Must Have Ample and Complete Protection at Any Cost.

New York Times: "A bulletin of the Na-New York Times: "A bulletin of the National board of health contains a careful and extended paper of Prof. Law, of Cornell university, on a subject by which the magnitude and gravity are but little appreciated—that is, on the part which domestic animals play in spreading disease, not only among themselves, but among men. Prof. Law enumerotes ten contagis and twenty-two parasites which may be communicated from man to animals, or vice verse. There are also no less than thirteen different parasites; any one of thirty-four different parasites, any one of which may be the cause of plague among animals, but from which man is free. Most of the repulsive list, happily, make their ap-pearance on rare occasions and in few num-bers, so that the general reader may be spared he infliction of their names, which are among the worst known to science. The list of contagia common to man and animals is, however, important enough to be given in full. They are glanders and farcy, in horses; rables, or hydrophobia, among all animals that naturally use their teeth as weapons of offense

when attacked;' anthrax, in all domestic animals, which shows itself in man in the orm of internal or external malignant pusules; tuberculosis; milk-sickness, especially n cows; smallpox in birds; an eczematous r aphthons fever, in animals, which especially afflicts infants using milk; typhoid fever?) in sucking animals; cholera and diphheria. From some of these the danger is light, and the chief need is one of provenfight, and the cater need is one of prevention, or of investigation to complete imperfect knowledge. In this list are the two fevers, milk-sickness and smallpox. The danger from glanders, however, Prof. Law declares to be far under-estimated, inasmuch as every veterinarian has met with death in as every veterinarian has met with death in man caused by it, and the disease in its incipient, but not less fatal, forms is difficult of detection. Anthrax is dangerous because of its persistence through an indefinite number of generations. Like malarious fevers in man, it is declared to have been increasingly frequent in the last few years, and the professor instances a case in which 100 cattle and three men suffered. In another case twelve cattle and two men were affected, and in a third—we hesitate to spread the disquieting information—a cat conveyed the malady to a young lady who nursed it. In general, however, butchers, tanners and workers in hair are most in danger. As to the other contagia, the professor gives much information, which is, however, mostly familiar. Of the parasites communicable to man from animals two are preseminently importantivichina and techinococcus. Trichina we already know too much of, and it seems there is danger that we shall not be able to escape a better—or worse—acquaintance with the other pest, who is, indeed, often given the hospitality of our bodies unawares. In Iceland the parasite abounds, and is one of the most destructive known; in the United States it is 'far from uncommon,' and is derived from—again the information is given reluctantly, but under a sense of daty—the dog. And this is but a part of the indictment against man's chief pet. With man alone the dog reciprocates in sustainwelve cattle and two men were affected, and

the indictment against man's chief pet. With man alone the dog reciprocates in sustaining no less than seven dangerous animal parasites, in addition to the vegetable ones, producing the different forms of ringworm; with cattle and sheep he joins in maintaining three that devastate our herds and flocks, not to mention the hydrophobia, and, moreover, he kills sheep. When science gets the upper hand there won't be enough of Blanch and Tray and Sweetheart left to vivisect; at present a 'prohibiting tax' and 'rigid control' will meet the emergency. Upon these preliminaries the professor bases his conclusions as to the duty of the National locard of health. He anticipates that the time will come

o allow the sanitation of man and animals of the controlled by a single board. At present he recommends that the control of those animal contagiand parasites which affect man as well should be placed in the hands of a veterinary committee of the National board of rinary committee of the Paradonal board of health organized for this purpose. The ex-dusively animal plagues and parasites hould be thinks, be committed to an organ-zation draws from stock-owners and the veterinary profession, and which should have at its head an executive with authority to act its head an executive with authority to act promptly and thoroughly. On the pressing importance of this he insists, declaring that hovine lung plague can now be essily con-trolled, but adding, as the result of foreign experience, that it it once gains access to our western stock ranges it will cost \$130,000,000 per annum indefinitely."

An Enterprising Man.

Detroit Echo: "Jacob Seligman, of East Saginaw, better known as 'Little Jake,' is probably one of the biggest business men for his inches in Michigam. He is a large property holder, an extensive lumber operator, proprietor of a fine hotel, owns and manages a big and prosperous banking business, is one of the heaviest dealers in clothing in the naithwest, owns a large boot and shoe store, handles millions of shingles annually, owns a vast track of timber land, is undoubtedly the heaviest horse dealer in the State, has a large interest in one of the greatest supply and provision firms in the valley, owns and manages two large and well tilled farms, has several vessels affoat in the lumber trade, and has one of the most level heads owned by any man in this neck of

companied by a check liberally filled in. The cup, which is on exhibition in one of the front windows of Tiffany's establishment on Union Square, is of solid silver lined with gold, and lavishly ornamented with repease work. Around the upper rim is the inscription: 'The mere despair of surgery he cures. Macbeth,' in allusion to the hitherto supposed incurable nature of the disease. 'Let the Tenement laugh' suppared in raised gold

incurable nature of the disease. Let the Tongue now laugh' appears in raised gold letters around the bottom, and just below are engraved the words: To Ghislani Durant, M. D., this Loving Cup is Presented by Edwin Booth as a token of Esteem. June, 1880. The cost of the testimonial is \$1000. Especial mention is due to the elaborate artistic hearts of Mr. Whitchouse's design. beauty of Mr. Whitehouse's design." Electricity in the Human Body.

Most people are familiar with the "spark' which may be produced under certain conditions by stroking the fur of a cat; and travelers in Canada and other cold, dry countries have witnessed the still more remarkable phenomenon of the human body, being turned into a conductor of electricity, and the possibility of lighting the gas by merely placing one's inger—given the necessary conditions of electrical excitement—near the gas jet, without any other agency. Mr. A. W. Mitchison, the African traveler, who is engaged in writing a narrative of his exploring expedition in western Central Africa, gives which may be produced under certain condi-

some still more startling facts. He states that, one evening, when striking an African native, in a moment of anger, with a cowhide whip, he was astonished to see spark produced, and still more surprised to find the natives themselves were quite accustomed to the phenomenon. He subsequently found that a very light touch, repeated several times, under certain conditions of bodily ex-citement, and in certain states of the atmosphere, would produce a succession of sparks from the bodies of native men as wel

STATE SCHOOL FUND. the Comptroller's Semi-Annual Ap

ent-Shelby County Gets scholastic Population of Twenty-Two

Thousand Six Hundred and Eight

-Second in the List. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVELLE, O.

State for the annual support of the public schools, on the first Mondays in October and April of each year, shall be apportioned by the comptroller among the several counties of the State, according to the scholastic poulation as reported to him by the State su perintendent. In accordance with this pro-vision of the law, the sujoined apportion ment has been made.

JAMES L. GAINES, Comptroller

The warrants for this fund will not be is-ued until January 1, 1881, at which time

PORTLAND POLITELY

\$71,412 32

tinguished Pilgrims from Wash-

Portland, Or., October 2.—President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Ramsey and General Sherman, accompanied by Major D. P. Thompson, visited the public schools this afternoon. The President made a short address to the pupils at each school, and presented to them Mrs. Hayes and the other members of the party. The President also visited the customhouse and the postoffice. A public reception was tendered the President and party this evening at the Mechanic building. Long before 8 o'clock the auditorium was packed almost to sufficient only ladies and gentlemen awaiting the arrival of the President. Shortly after 8 o'clock the President. Shortly after 8 o'clock the President and party entered the pavillion, when the Twenty-first infantry band struck up Hail to the Chief. This was the signal for tumultuous applause on the part of the throng. The President and party were conducted to the gellery, where most of the reception committee had assembled. The party marched several times around the gallery, when the people were called to order by Colonel McCracken. J. M. Dolph was introduced, and, advancing toward the President, delivered an aidress of welcome. The President responded at some length, reviewing the resources of the Pacific coast and prospects of its future. PORTLAND, OR., October 2.-President and

illief farms, has several vessels aftont in the lumber trade, and has one of the most level head owned by any man in this neck of woods."

Lady Lytton's Singular Book.

The displayer of the lumber trade, and has one of the most level head owned by any man in this neck of woods."

Evaluate the land owned by any man in this neck of woods."

Bradford (Pa.) Evs. "The khrosene accident which happened yesterday to Jessie Hill, eight years of age, and Carrie Beers, a little girl of six, terminated fatally in bodies." The only wonder to me is that it was a little girl of six, terminated fatally in bodies, and Jessel, this in the close of the post of the late and the present locks. The post of the late and the present locks and lessel, this in the close of supper, and the little sufferers were down in the house, and lessel, this in the close, which still contained live embers. The can explode, and the little sufferers were burned so badly that the Best dropped from their bones. Carries was at once taken to the house of her parents, two blocks away. At 2:30 Jesse dide, calling for Carriet to come, and half an houriare Carrie died, and the last words she untered were: Wait for me, Jessie, I am coming. This singular coincidence in two dying children, swerral blocks away from each other, is verified by the most indispatable evidence."

Estwin Booth's "Leving Cup."

New York Ecsaing Fluit. "Some time, ago Mr. Edwin Booth's "Leving Cup."

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New York Ecsaing Fluit. "Some time, ago and the interest of the contents of the string religious to the contents of the contents of

The book will make most people think that after all there was a good deal of justification for the lunatic asylum business. This is much to be regretted, as it damages the cause in whose interests it is evidently pub-

lished, viz.; the reform of the lunacy laws, The Yellow Fever Controversy.
Reports have been received by the Nawhich went to examine the suspicious cases of fever at Point-a-la-Hache and Point Michel. The substance of the report is that the cases are probably not yellow fever. Dr. Sternberg writes that he sees no reason to change his former opinion, and that from a consideration of all the cases he believes it to be a mild type of yellow fever. The president of the board of health states positively that Dr. Sternberg's onlyions have not been that Dr. Sternberg's opinions have not been telegraphed by their authority, the desire of the board being to hold its judgment in sus-

pense until they could get all the facts.

A CONTRAST.

England and America-The Precedence that Intellect Has Everywhere in the Republic-Not So in the Mother Country-Mere Knowledge Has to Sit at the

Feet of Birth-There Culture Must Give Place to Hereditary Rank-Caste is as Severe a Thing in Great Britain as it is India-But Crime is Punished.

Chicago letter to the New York Times: "If Europe is especially interesting to an Ameri-can because it is old, the United States is attractive to an Englishman because it is new. An American city compared with an English town has points of difference which will effect different natures in different ways. Youth will be better pleased with the new world than the old, because youth looks to the fu-ture—age to the past. America looks for-ward, England looks back. The boy strains his eyes toward coming days; the man turns his mind backward to those which have fled. I would rather be an old man in London than

his eyes toward coming days; the man turns his mind backward to those which have fled. I would rather be an old man in Londonthan an old man in New York or Chicago. For that matter, I would rather spend my declining years in some English country village or town, under the shadow of an old castle or cathedral than rest in any other place. But youth has affinities for the great American cities. Americans tell me there are social castes in New York and exclusive societies in Chicago. Well, there may be, but I find a tendency to make intellect aristocratic, to give knowledge and culture foremost places in all society. This is so, to some extent, in London. It is not so in any other part of England. It is not so in London when questions of precedence on public occasions come to be settled. It is not so when the guests at a dinner party are placed according to their rank. Then intellect has to give way to blood; then knowledge has to sit at the feet of birth; then culture must give place to hereditary rank. It is true the journalist, the author, the scientist, will now and then 'get even' on some other occasion, but the fact remains that caste in England is as severe a thing as it is in India, and it is from this standpoint that life in American cities must have special charms for young Englishmen who have their way to make in the world. Though Americans themselves are inclined to discount the liberty, equality and fraternity, which is the essence of their constitution, it appears to an Englishmen very real, more particularly as regards equality. We have as much legal liberty in England as there is in America, except, perhaps, in the matter of shooting. If we commit willful murder on our side of the Atlantie we are hanged to a certainty. In the United States the chances of escape are numerous. I have seen and met many murderers in the last few weeks. One of them is quite arrespetable, man andin a large way of business, not as a murderer, but as a speculator in corn. Under the law in England we have more practical jus

suit. That is, it was one suit at first, but the defendants being a great railway company, they
had plenty of money, and they had the
power to break that suit up into six different actions, which they dragged through every court
in England. Sometimes my friend would
lose in one issue and win in another. Next
to losing, he found it as expensive to win.
They got him in chancery, and there the other
day he died broken-hearted, before the house
of lords, the final court of appal, could give
their final decision upon the whole case. That was a civil action. Such a delay cannot occur in criminal trials. A few months is the long-est time that can elapse before a murderer is tried, and when he is condemned to death, only the royal elemency stands between him and the gallows. The royal elemency is a State fiction. It can only be invoked by the home secretary, who, under the influence of public opinion in the press, may be induced to review the evidence, with the guidance and advice of the judge, and take into considera-tion some new fact which is disclosed between the condemnation and the appointed execu-

ondemnation and the appointed execu-If you shoot a man or woman in cold tion. If you shoot a man or woman in cold blood in England you are hanged. In America there are many more verdicts of guilty and many more condemnations for murder than there are executions. I am not criticising; I am only stating facts. We often discuss in England the deterrent effect of hanging in regard to committing the capital offense. Humanitarians believe that there would be no more murders than there are now if we abolished capital punishment. I deny that. I know of at least two more shootings that would have taken place, not in cold blood, it is true, but two more shootings certainly, if the conditions of taking life had been the same in London as in New York or Chicago. I have since shaken hands with these two gentlemen,

since shaken hands with these two gentlemen, and I am very glad all three of us lived in London. It is perhaps as unfair to contrast London with New York or Chicago as it is to compare authors who are totally dissimilar. London with New York or Chicago as it is to compare authors who are totally dissimilar. There are critics who are everlastingly making contrasts between Dickens and Thackeray. New York and London, Chicago and London, may be discussed far more justly as to their points of contrast than Dickens and Thackeray. I would put in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, if I knew those cities; but I have only passed through the two first, and I have not yet seen the third. I have paid long visits to New York, and I am living for a week or two in Chicago. London I know from A to Z; from the garret to the palace. London is a heaven of good roads and sanitary legislation compared with New York and Chicago. Our hansom cab is as much superior to the American public conveyance as an American hotel clerk is superior to the London hotel manager. There is no street in New York or Chicago as well paved, cleansed and watered as the commonest thoroughfare in London. I am told that is because of the 'jobs' perpetrated by civic authorities. We have also officials who now and then steal, but when we find them out we imprison them for many years and confiscate their property. Though most records a steal pare that honesty is the best rolling.

a matter of course. Therefore when his translation of the Ærneisl was published, Jacob Louson, the bookseller, urged him to leave it dedicated to the king, representing to the poet that he would be handsomely rewarded by so doing. Dryden, however, partially refused to do what was recommended, but Louson determined to gain his point, and in his il-Instrations contrived to have Æneas' nose ex-aggerated into some likeness of that which ecorated the deliverer's countenance. From these circumstances arose the following epi-gram, said to have been by Dryden himself

"Old Jacob, by deep judgment sways, To please the wise beholders, Has placed Old Barsius' hook nosed head On Young Æneas' shoulders. "To make the parallel hold tack, He thinks there's something lacking, One took his father pick-a-back, And t'other seat lies packing."

failing topic to disgusted poets; witness these lines written in an inn window: "This world is the last that we live in.
To lend, and to spend and to give in.
But to beg, or to borrow or to get a man's own,
"Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

And the two variations on the same then The world is full of fools, and he who non-wed, Must shut himself within a cave and break his mi

"The world of fools has such a store, That he who would not see an ass, Must shut the shutters, bolt the door And-break his looking-glass." And—break his looking glass."

When Carat was buried in "the Pantheon the people wrote his epitaph as half congratulating themselves that Charlotte Corday's dagger struck so well when she assassinated the self-styled aun du peuple.

"Passant, ne plains pas trop non sort, Si je vivais, tu servais mort."

["Passer, for me, no tear drop shed; Were alive thou mightst be dead."] The great clearness of which the French language is capable, makes the epigram a favorite mode of expression. Voltaire wrote the ensuing (which is not very good, but might have been worse) on being disturbed at night by the bell-ringers when he wished

to sleep: "Ye rescals of ringers, ye merciless foes,
Ye disturbers of all who are fond of repose:
How I wish for the quiet and peace of the land,
That ye wore round your necks what you hold
hands."

"At rest beneath this church-yard stone Lies stingy Jimmy Wyatt: He died one morning just at ten And saved a dinner by it." Lord Chesterfield wrote a much-quoted epigram on seeing in the pump-room at Bath a full length portrait of Beau Nash between busts of Newton and Pope:

"Immortal Newton never spoke
More truth than here you'll find;
Nor Pope himself ne'er penned a joke
More cruel on mankind.
The portrait placed here, busts between,
Gives satire all its strength;
Wisdom and wit are little seen,
But folly at full length."

Beau Nash, at one time the ruler of the lashionable world at the fashionable watering place, was a fop for whom the lines following might have been written:

"Mun say there's nothing made in vata,
While others the reverse maintain,
And prove it very handy
By citing animals like these:
Mosquitos, crickets, beetles fleas,
And worse than all—a dandy!"

The celebrated epigram from the Persian f Hafiz, translated by Sir Tom Jones, is eautiful and often repeated under various

And again:

"When born, in toars we saw thee drowned Whilst the assembled friends around. With smiles their joy confessed—So live that at thy parting hour, They may the flood of sorrow pour, And thou in smiles be blessed." There was never any political measure that excited more opposition than the "union" between England and Scotland, and bribes were freely paid to induce the Scottish nobles to consent, on which circumstance some sulky Briton made the following biting

"I marvel not that erst for gold,
The needy Scot his country sold;
But what I very much admire,
Is where, on the earth, he found a buyer." In where, on the earth, he found a buyer."

Mr. John Wolcott, better known as "Peter Pinder," was a great writer of epigrams and squibs of all sorts. Most of them more remarkable for point than delicacy, though he could be gracefully complimentary when he chose; witness these lines, addressed to a Miss Dickinson, for whom he professed great admiration.

"In ancient days, great Jove, to show
To gusing mortals here below
The loves, the virtues and the graces,
Was forced to form three female faces
But so improved his art divine,
In one fair female now they shine.
Aloud I hear the reader cry,
'Heavens!'—to the poet, 'What a lie!'
Now, as I hate the name of liar, Sweet blickin sow, I do desire You'll see this unbelieving Jew, And prove that all I've said is true.' His style of performance, when he went to

the opposite extreme, is shown in his epigram on the death of Lady M. E.'s favorite pig, surely a remarkable pet for a lady: "Oh dry that tear so round, so big, Nor waste in sighs thy precious wind, That he only took a single pig, Your Lord and sow are left behind." Furthermore, there is his effort on the stone which was thrown at a very great man,

out which missed him: "Talk no more of the lucky escape of the head, From the flint so unluckly thrown; I think very different from thousands indeed, 'Twas a lucky escape for the stone." It must be confessed that he cared more or the severe than the sware; for instance "Harry J cannot think," says Alick,
"What makes my ankles grow so thick?"
"You do not recollect," says Harry,
"How great a calf they have to carry."

Matthew Prior wrote an epitaph on him-self which deserves quotation, though the meter halts somewhat:

meter halts somewhat:

Nobles and hearlds, by your leave,
Here lies the bones of Matthew Prior,
The son of Adam and of Eve,
Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher?"

The house of Hanover-Brunswick, which
now reigns in England, has sometimes
suffered severely at the hands of satirists, who
wielded the pen with as much ferocity as
Gillroy did his pencil. The following is a
sattrical epitahph written for Frederick,
prince of Wales, father of George III, who
seems to have been so odious to his family
and little less to the outer world:

"Here lies Fred—

nd little less to the outer world:

"Here lies Fred—
Who was alive, and is dead.
Had it been his father,
We had much rather
Had it been his brother.
Still, better than another,
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her.
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation.
But since it is only Fred—
Who was alive, and is dead—
There's no more to be said."

Some ardent admirer of the ruling family
if Great Britain wrote the comprehensive

of Great Britain wrote the comprehensive epitaph on the Four Georges, whom Thack-eray demolished so completely, but the an-nonymous author does less than justice to the well-meaning though dull and heavy third wner of that name:

"Vile King George the first was reckoned, Viler even than George the second— And what mortal ever heard, "Any good of George the third? When from earth the fourth descended, God be praised? the Georges ended." Hume, the historian, professed to be skep-tical as to the reality of matter, where-upon some doubter of his theory perpetrated the following epitaph for the Scottish philos-

"Beneath this round idea, Vulgarly called a tomb, Ideas and impressions lie, Which constituted Hume." Henry, Lord Brougham, who was every-thing by turns, once dropped into poetry, as Mr. Wegg might say, and wrote an epitaph on himself, touching off one of his own foibles

"Here reader, turn your weeping eyes, My fate a useful moral teaches; The hole in which my body lies. Would not contain one-half my speech After all these exhibitions of human sple and ill-temper—for most epigrams are nothing if not cutting—let us conclude by genial Leigh Hunt's graceful lines—

"Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in—
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets into your lips, put that in—
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad;
Say that health and wealth have missed me;
Say I'm growing old, but add
Jenny kissed me!"

Besides these, we must add the Greek epi gram on a statue of Cupid: Whoe'er thou art, thy master see, Who is or was or is to be?" Proving that even cankered bards and oured politicians may be thus softened by

the universal conqueror, Love.

Utah Woman Suffrage Act Declared Void. SALT LAKE, October 2.—The woman suf-frage act is considered void because it does not require women to be taxpayers, citizens of lawful age, or to have a stated residence in the county or precinct, all of which is re-quired of male voters. A mandamus was sought to compel the registration officers to strike the women from the list on these grounds. Justices Hunter and Emerson de-nied the writ, holding that it will not prop-erly apply in such a case, because the regis-tration of voters is not a ministerial act, as they did not pass on the validity of the act itself. Justice Boreman held the woman suffrage act to be invalid; that the mandamus

will apply to compel the registering officers to strike off illegal voters, and that the writ

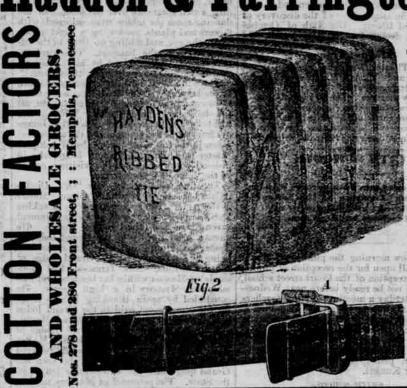
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